

SPE Distinguished Lecturer Program



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Perforating with Lasers: Are You Ready for the Power of Light?

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Society of Petroleum Engineers
Distinguished Lecturer Program
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Presentation Outline

- Laser Applications Background
- Downhole Laser Selection
- Perforation Tests
- HPFL Field Applications Examples
- Summary

Specific Energy Defined

$$\text{SE} = \frac{\text{Energy Input}}{\text{Volume Removed}} = \frac{P}{dV/dt}$$
$$= \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}} = \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

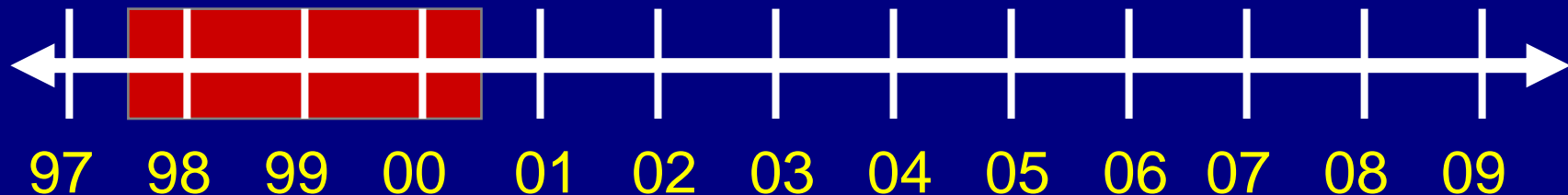
Lower SE Value = Higher Efficiency

High Power Military Lasers

Q: Can Lasers Penetrate All Rock?

A: Yes, But Inefficient and Expensive

Type	Power (kW)	Λ (μm)	Location
COIL	6.8	1.34	USAF
CO₂	50,150	10.6	USAF
MIRACL	1600	3.4	US Army



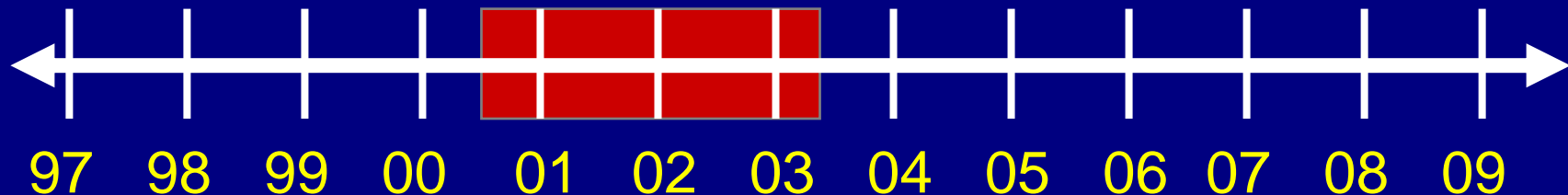
Reference: SPE 56625

High Power Industrial Lasers

Q: How Much Energy Does it Take?

A: Much Less Than Literature Predicted

Type	Power (kW)	Λ (μm)	Location
Nd:YAG	1.6	1.06	ANL
CO₂	6	10.6	ANL
Diode	4	0.8	NA Tech



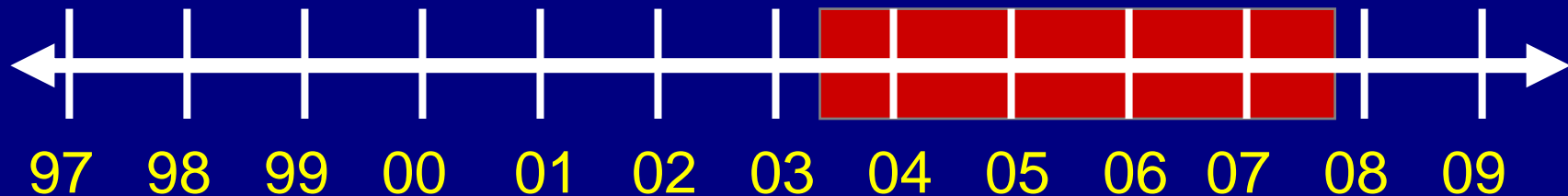
Reference: SPE 71466, 84353

High Power Fiber Lasers

Q: Can HPFL Achieve Downhole Goals?

A: Results to Date Suggest Yes....

Type	Power (kW)	Λ (μm)	Location
HPFL	≥ 5.34	1.07	GTI, LRT



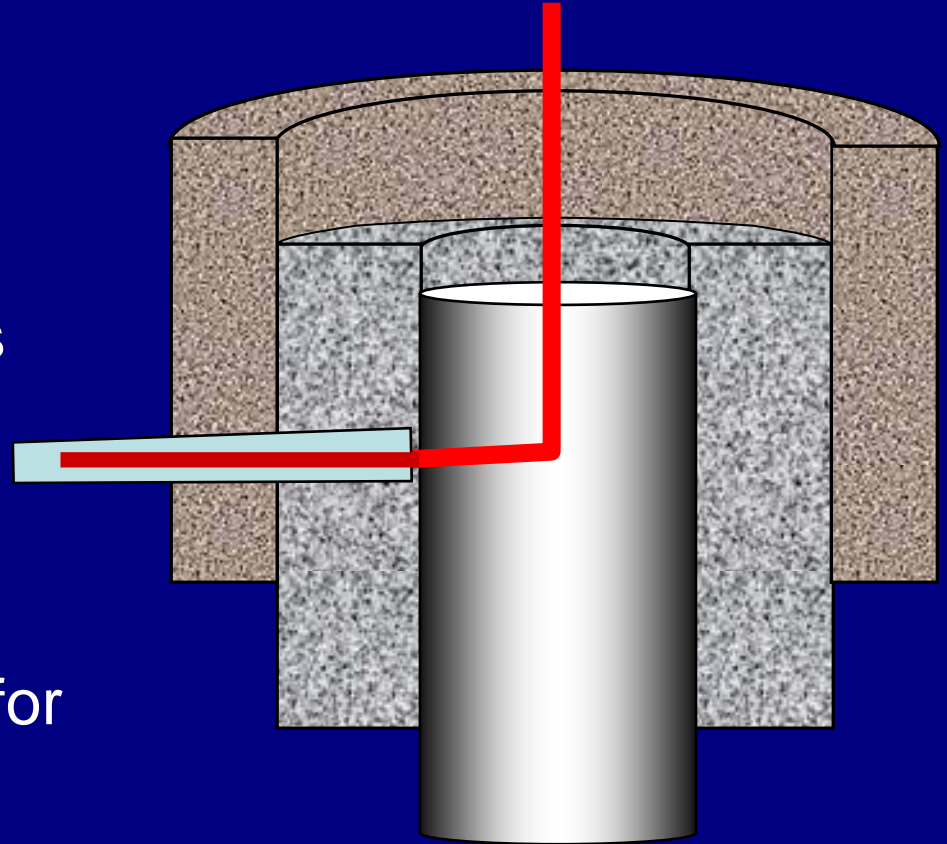
Reference: SPE 90661, 97093

Laser Removal Mechanisms

- Several Methods Observed
- Function of Thermal Properties
 - Carbonates – Dissociation
$$\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$$
 - Sandstones – Spallation
 - Shales – Spallation
 - Steel - Melt

Downhole Laser Applications

- Drilling
- Perforating
- Seismic Shot Holes
- Casing Cutting/
Abandonment
- Offshore Platform
Abandonment
- Casing “Windows” for
Multi-Laterals
- Downhole Slotted
Liners/Screens



Benefits of Laser Perforation

- Non-Explosive Technology
- Real-Time Control: Input vs. Output
- Open Geometry Solutions
- Potential for “Extended Perforation” and Other Completion Methods
- Improves Flow Conditions
 - No Mass Transfer Into Tunnel
 - Permeability/Porosity Improvements

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Downhole Laser Selection

- **Technical**
 - Provide Required Output Power
 - Deliver Beam to Downhole Target
 - Operate at Downhole Conditions
 - Cut / Drill Multiple Materials
 - Mobile, Rugged On-site Deployment

Downhole Laser Selection

- **Economic**
 - Existing, Commercially Available
 - Minimal Maintenance and Repair
 - High Energy Conversion Efficiencies
 - Minimal Energy Losses
 - Attenuation
 - Absorbtion

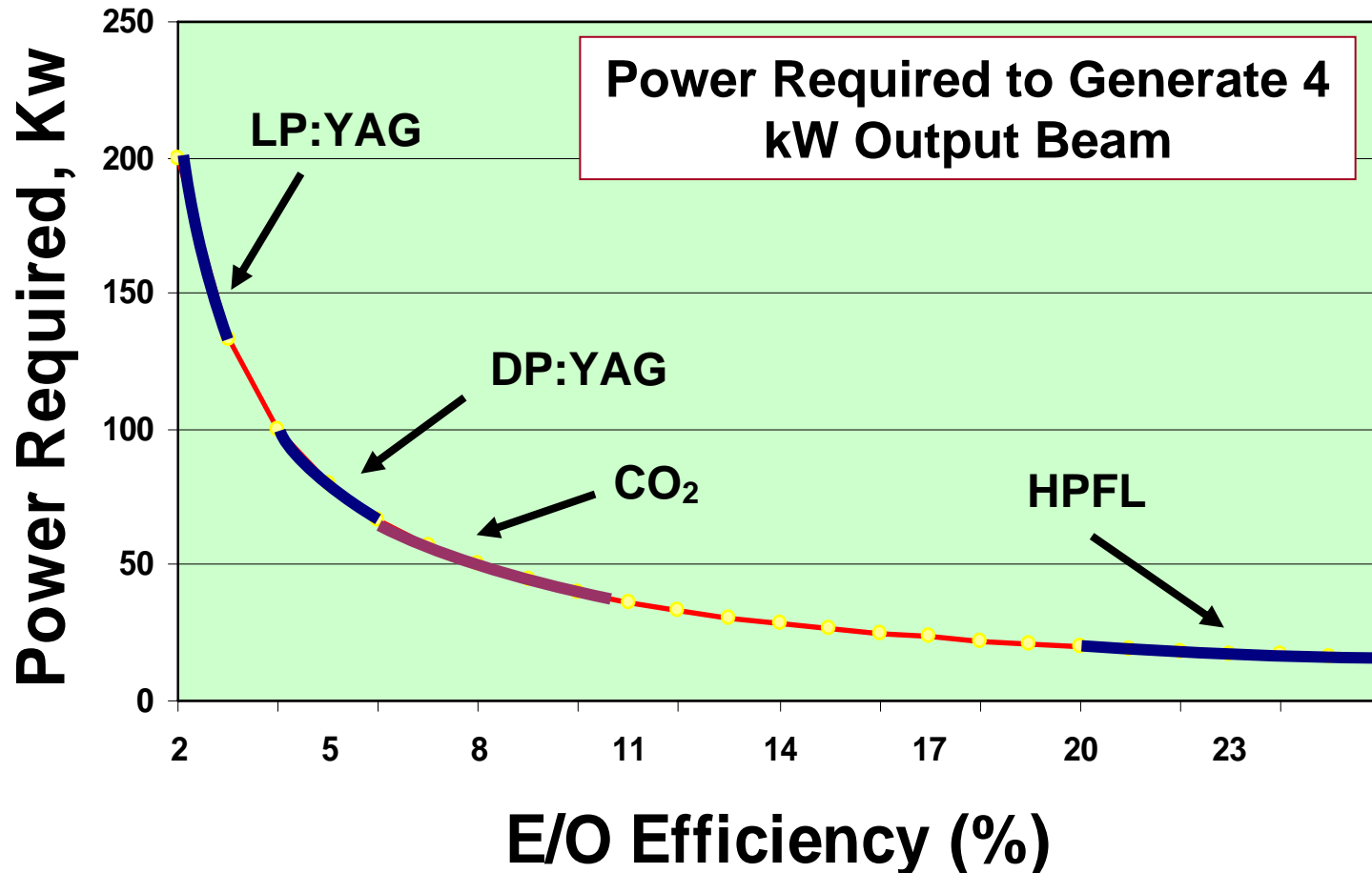
All Lasers Are Not Equal

Laser Parameters - 4kW Beam

	CO ₂	LP:YAG	DP:YAG	HPFL
E/O Efficiency, %	5-10	2-3	4-6	20-30
Electric Power, kW (no chiller)	40-80	130-200	67-100	13-20
Footprint, m ² (no chiller)	6	5	3	0.5
Water, m ³ /hr	6-8	20-25	~ 15	<2
Maintenance, Khrs	1-2	0.5	2-3	10-15
Pump Replace, Khrs	n/a	0.5-1	2.5	>100

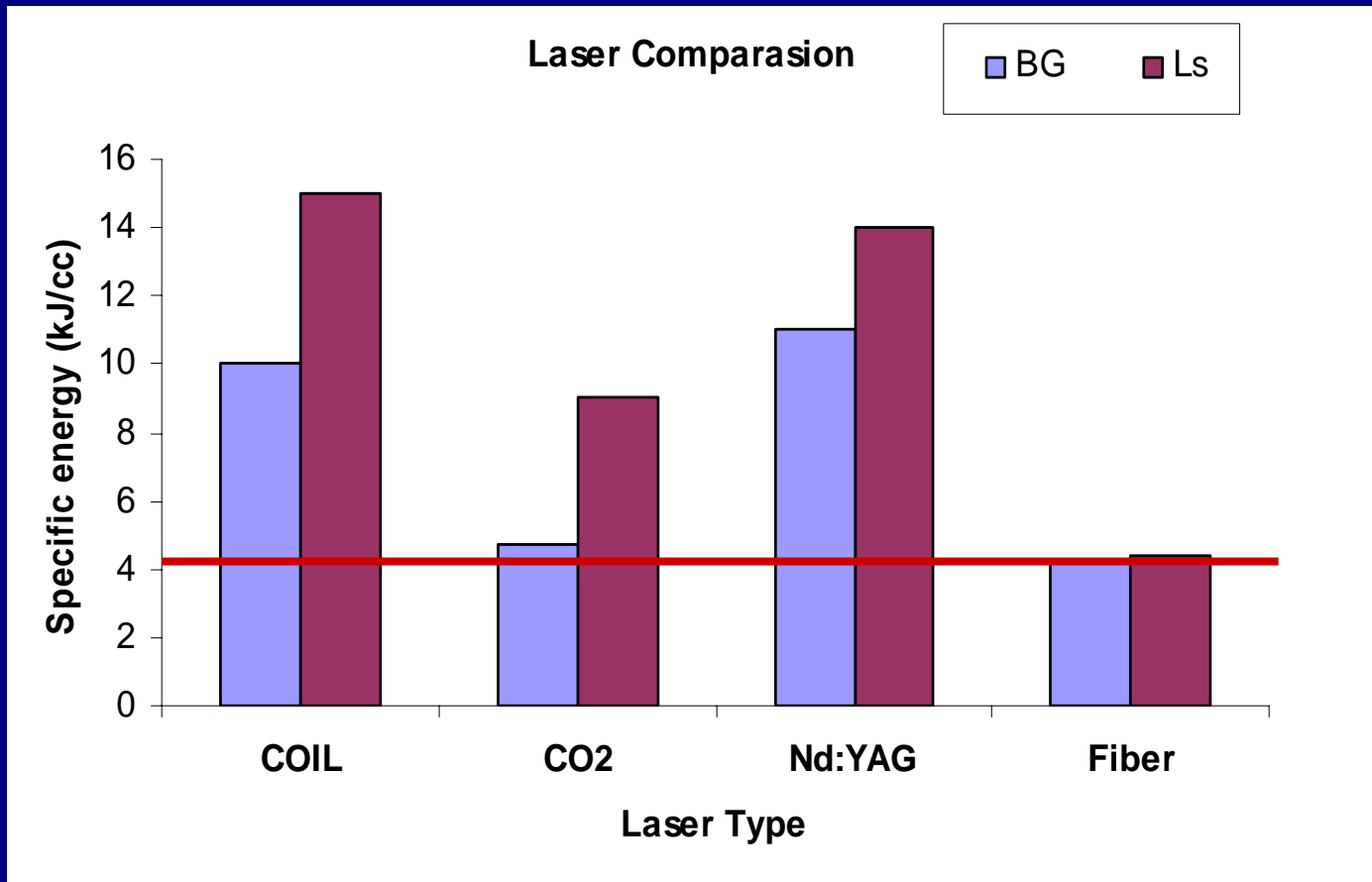
All Lasers Are Not Equal

Power Required for 4kW Beam



All Lasers Are Not Equal

Comparison of Lowest SE



Source: ICALEO

High Power Fiber Laser (HPFL)

- Power: Up to 36 kW + /unit
- Wavelength: Yb: 1070 nm
- E/O Efficiency: 20-30%
- Size (10 kW):
 - 60 x 80 x 160 cm
(2.0 x 2.5 x 5.25 ft)
 - Footprint: 0.5 m² (5.38 ft²)
 - Weight: 400 kg (882 lb)

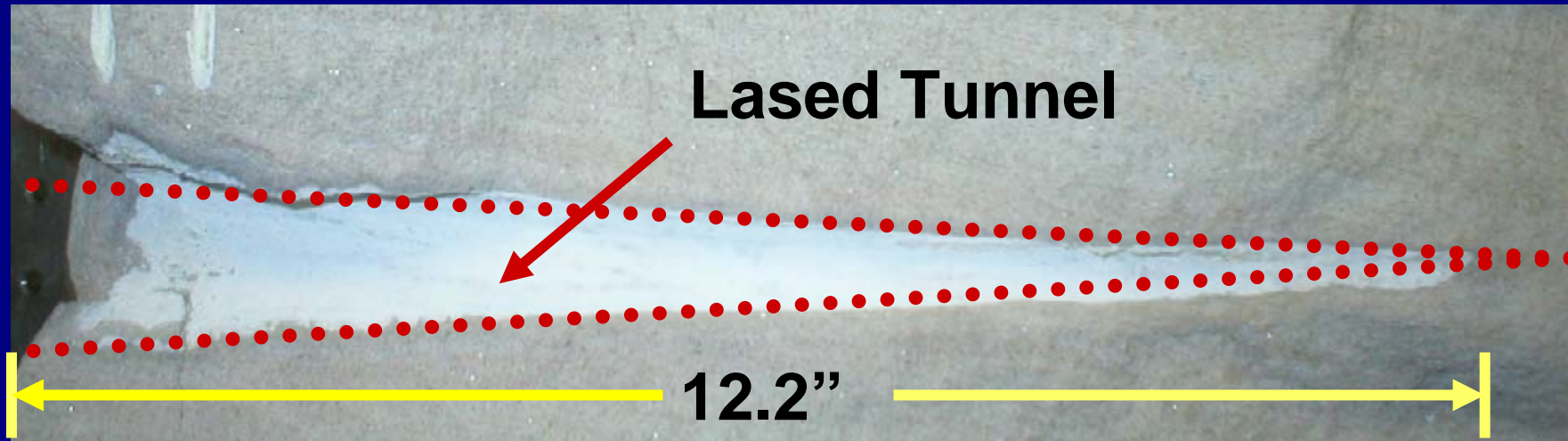


Source: ALAC

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HPFL Perforation: Limestone

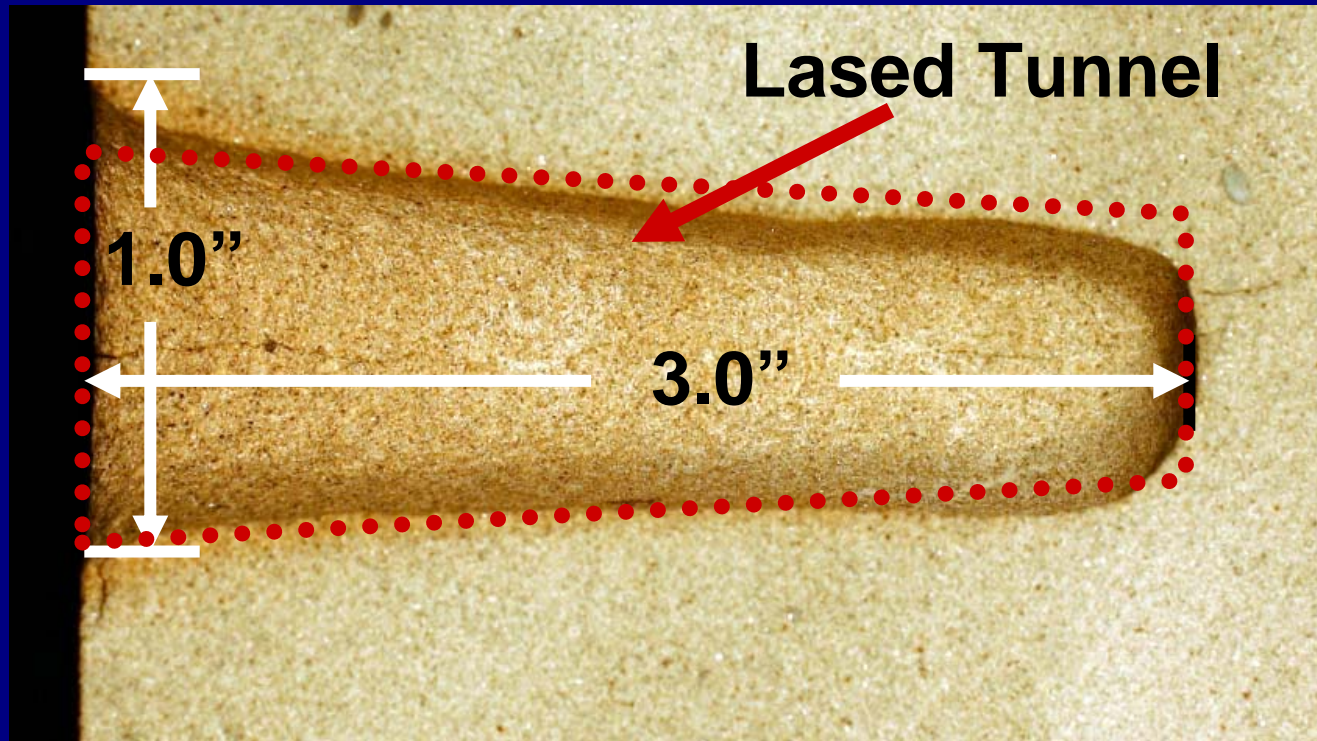


Source: ALAC

HPFL Perforation in Quarry Limestone

Length: 12.2 inches Power: 5.34 kW Beam: CW

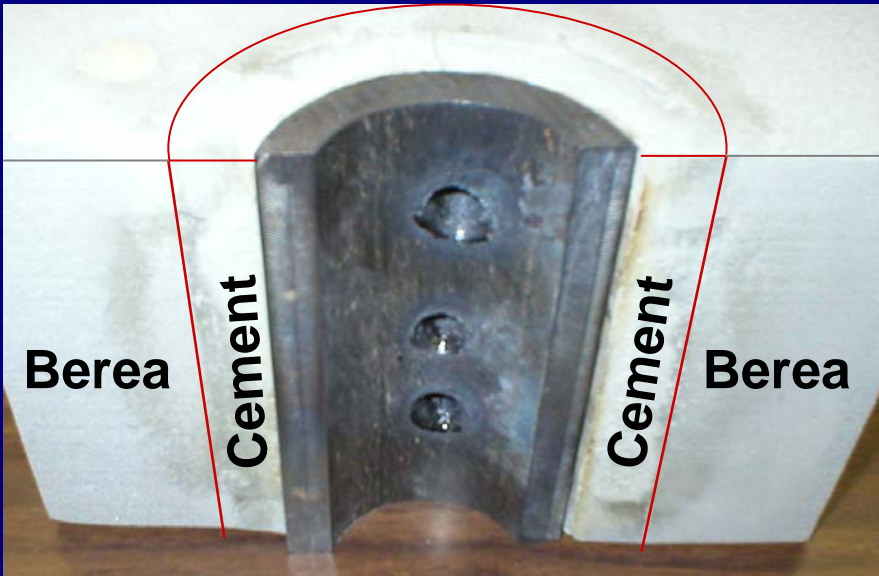
HPFL Perforation: Sandstone



HPFL Perforation in Berea Sandstone

Length: 3.0 inches Power: 3 kW Beam: CW

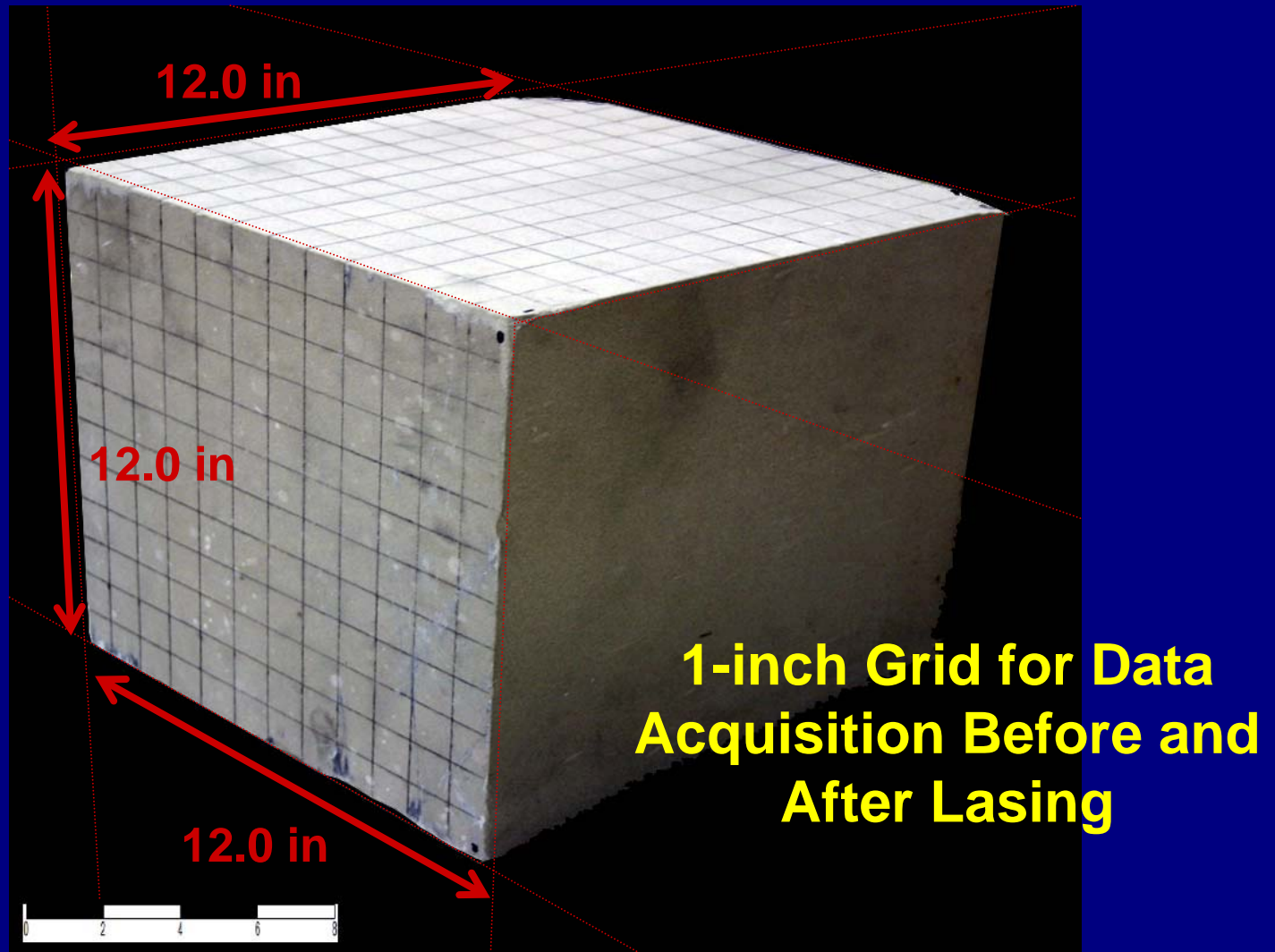
HPFL Perforation: Composite



Source: ALAC

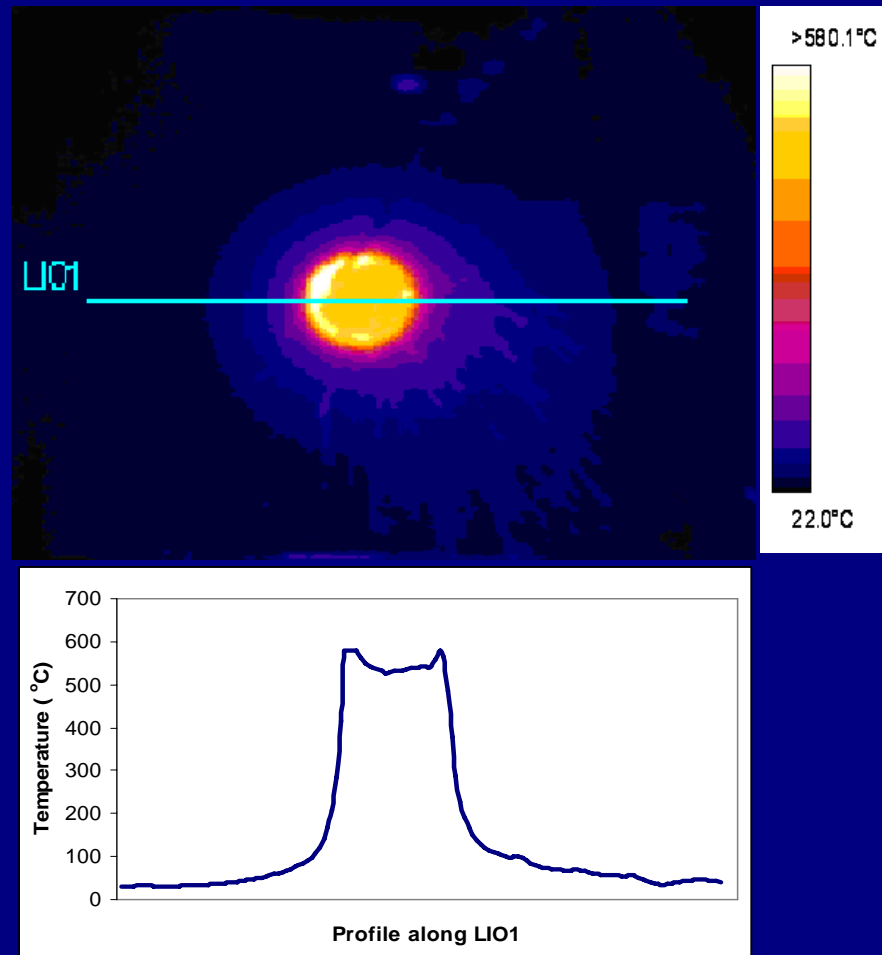
HPFL Perforation Through Steel, Cement, and SS
Power: 4.4 kW Beam: CW

Large Block Perf Test



Source: SPE 90661

Large Block Perf Test

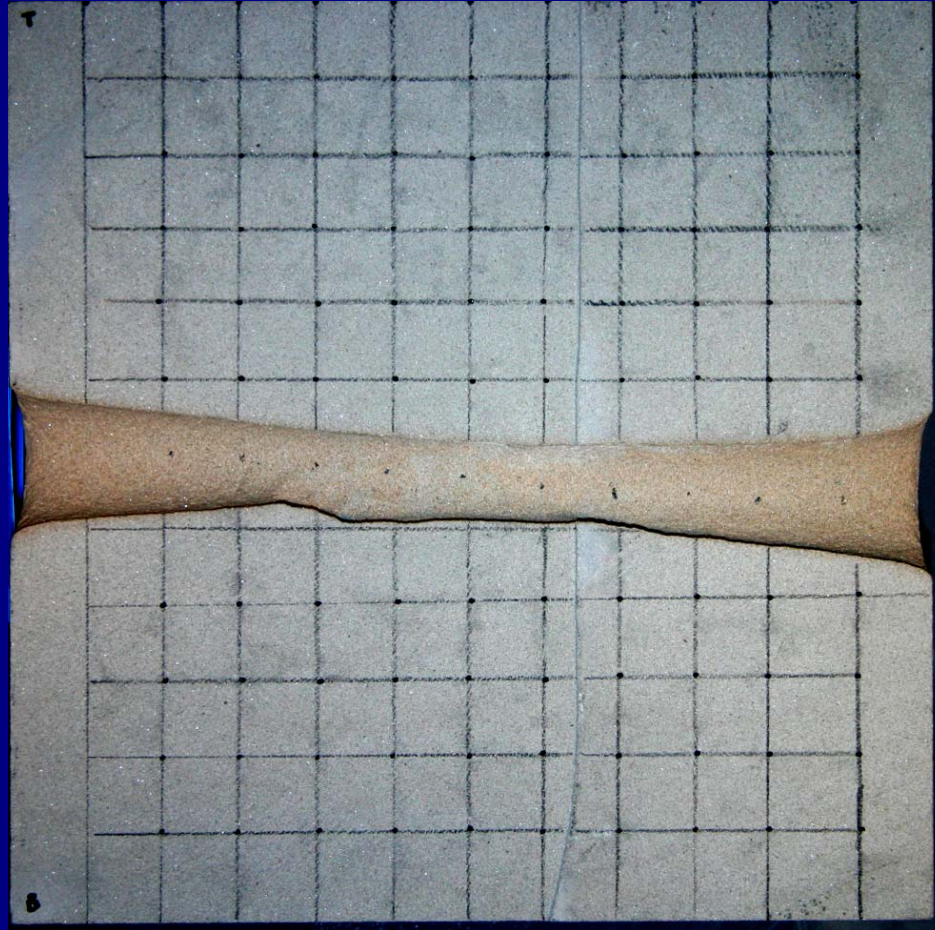


Temperature Profile During Lasing

Source: SPE 90661

Large Block Perf Test

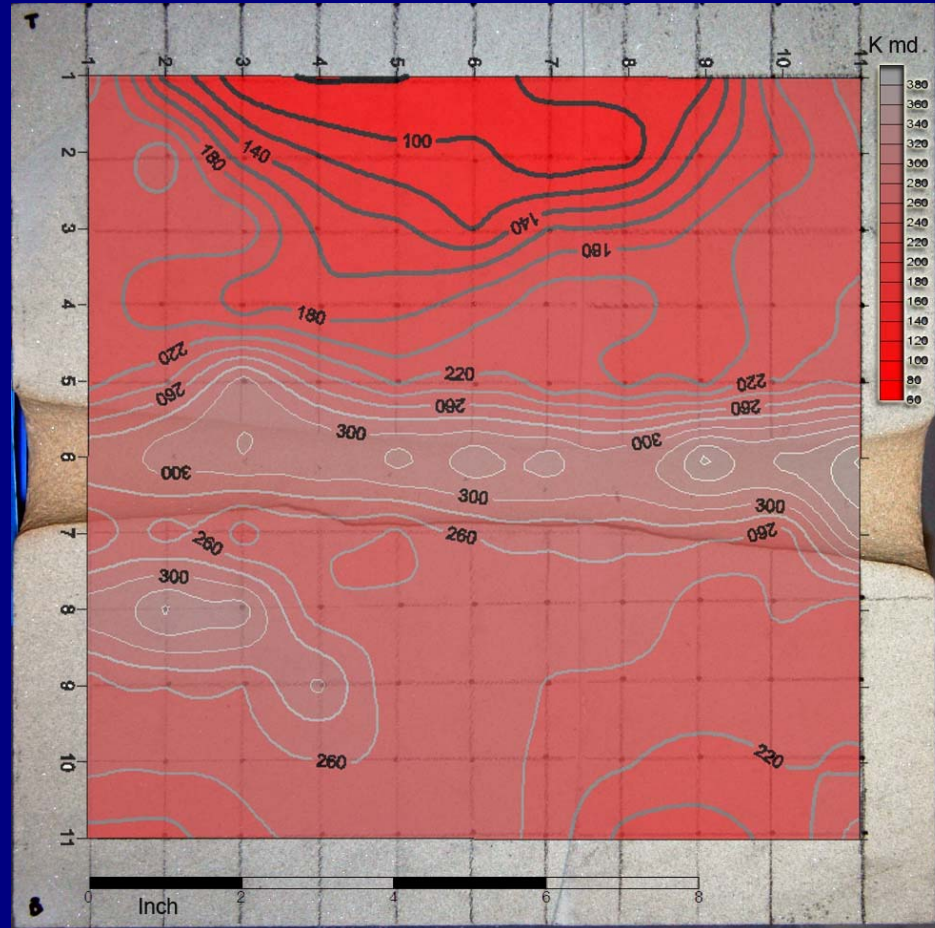
Post-Lase Analysis



Tunnel Cutaway

Large Block Perf Test

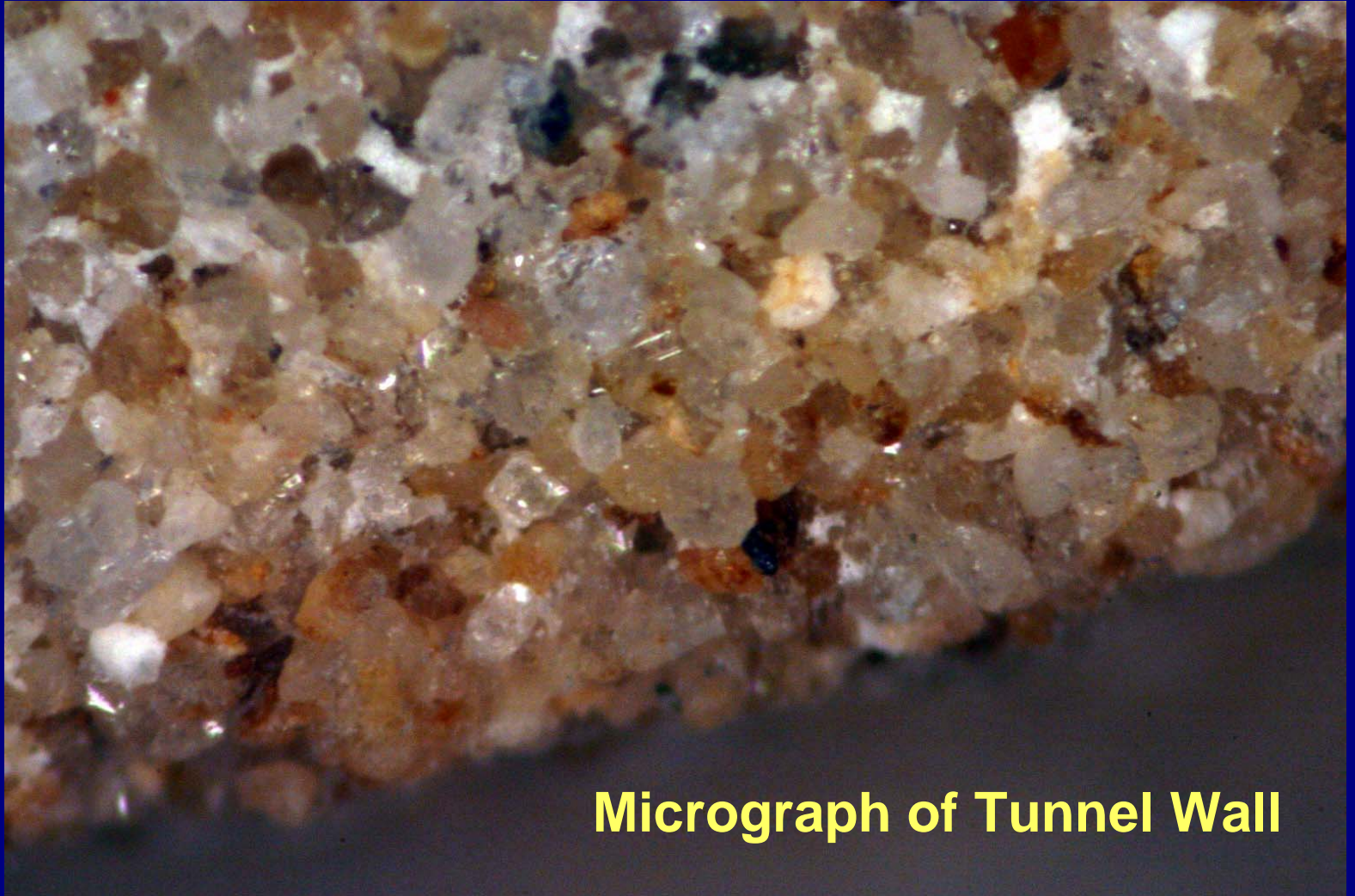
Post-Lase Analysis



Tunnel Cutaway with 2-D Permeability Map

Large Block Perf Test

Post-Lase Analysis

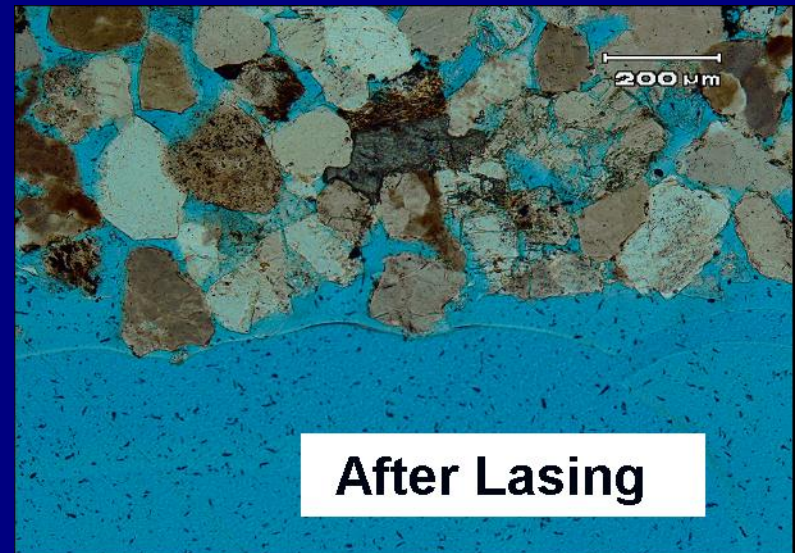


Micrograph of Tunnel Wall

Source: ALAC

Large Block Perf Test

Post-Lase Analysis



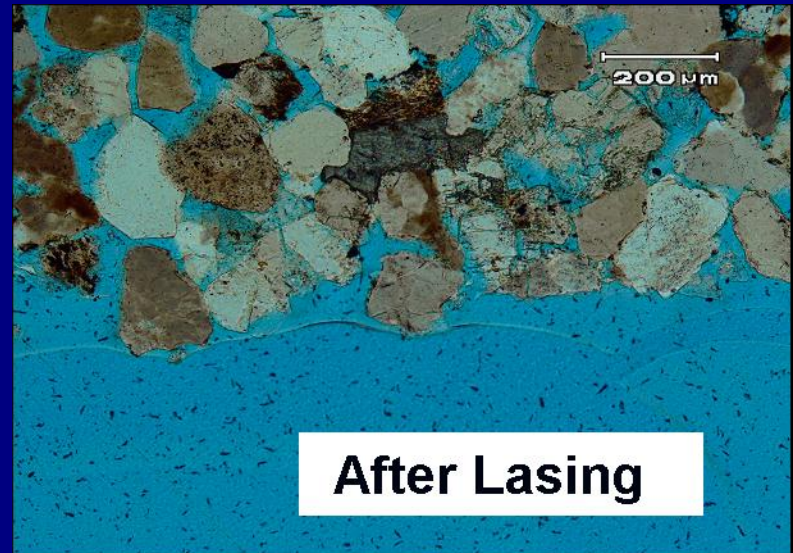
Note: Void Space is Blue

Source: SPE 90661

Thin Section Comparison of Tunnel Surface

Large Block Perf Test

Post-Lase Analysis



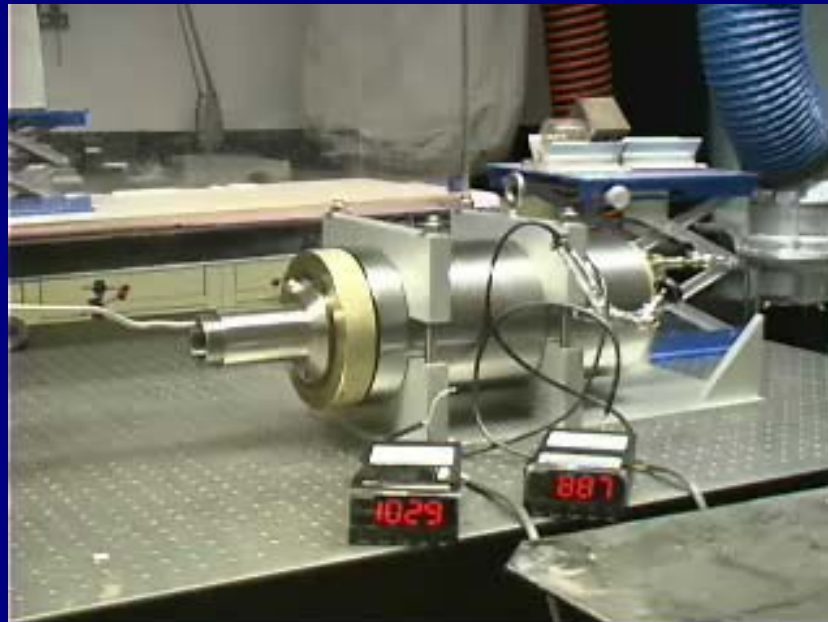
Note: Void Space is Blue

Source: SPE 90661

Thin Section Comparison of Tunnel Surface

High Pressure Perf Tests

- High Pressure Cell for Laser Applications
 - Simulates Downhole Pressure Conditions
 - Initial Tests Successful (Triaxial)
 - Testing Under Various Configurations



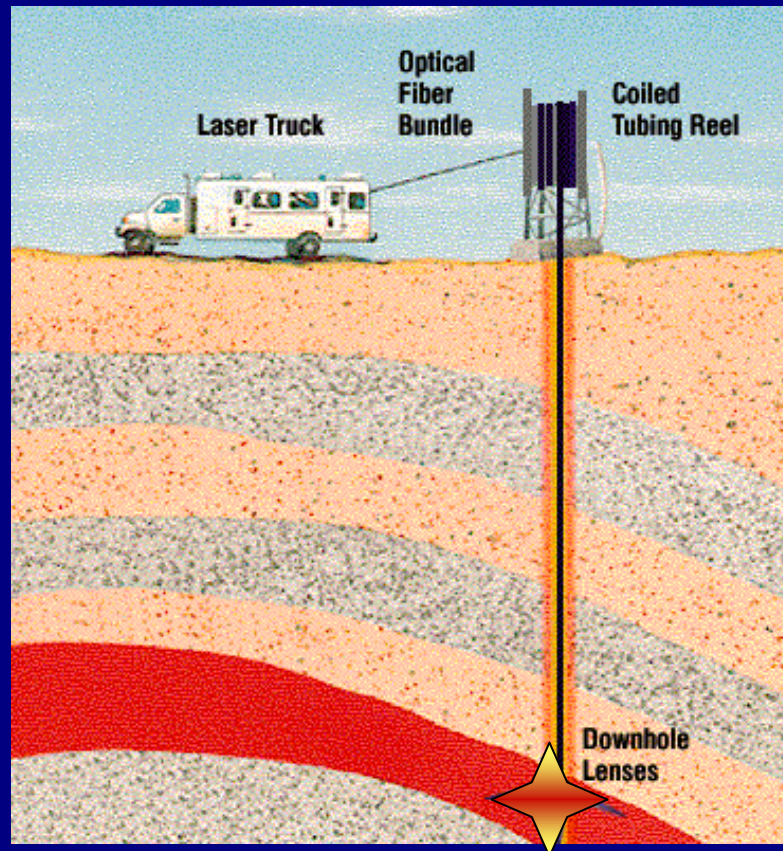
Source: SPE 97093

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HPFL Field Applications

Well Completions Concept



Source: ALAC

Fiber Optics Downhole via CT

HPFL Field Application Examples

US Army ZEUS Humvee



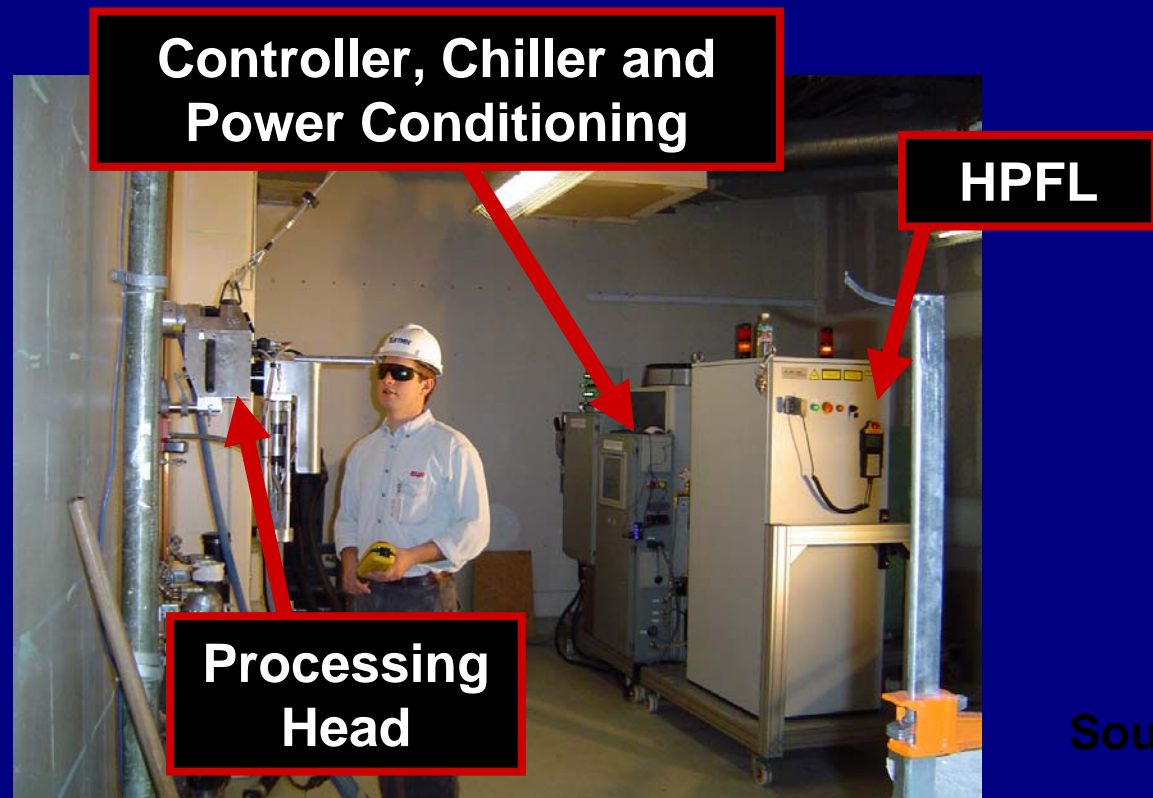
HPFL Field Application Examples

US Army ZEUS Humvee



HPFL Field Application Examples

Earthquake Retrofit of CA Hospital



Source: EWI

Laser Pilot Bit: 265 mm holes for up to 19.0 mm diameter rebar

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Summary

- Lasers Can Break/Cut All Rock
- Previous Literature Outdated
- Potential Non-Explosive Perf Option
- HPFL: Breakthrough Technology
 - Most Efficient, Reliable Laser Type
 - Meets Field Deployment Needs
 - Commercially Available
 - Over Time: Power \uparrow , \$/kW \downarrow

Summary

- **Successful Lab Demos**
 - Longest Tunnel to Date in SS, LS
 - Minimal Removal Energy Observed
 - Optimal Fluid Flow Conditions Result
 - First In-Situ Laser Perf Study
 - **Cuttings Expelled** (Underbalanced)
 - Pressure/Stress **Improves** Cutting Efficiency

Summary

- Multi-Dimensional Applications
 - Perforation, Slot, Surface Ablation
- Proven Remote Deployment
 - US Army Humvee
 - Construction - CA Hospital
- Multiple Applications in Multiple Industries

References

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